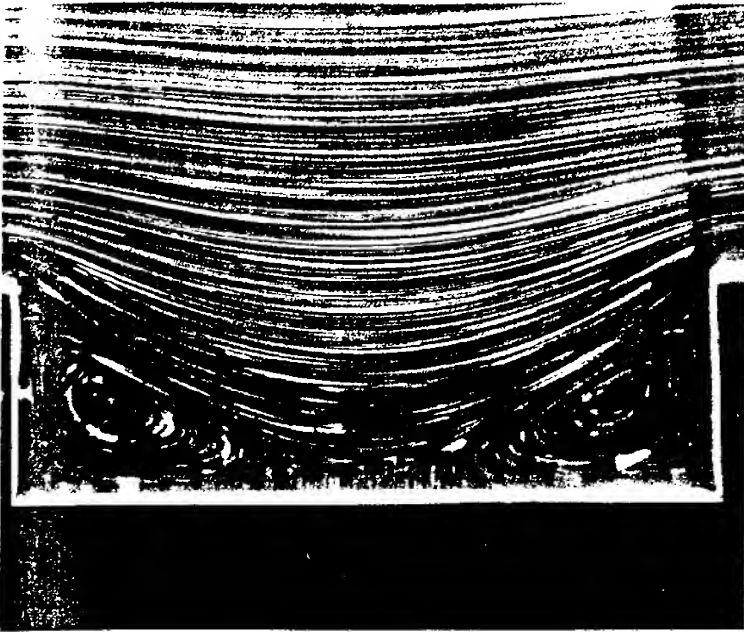
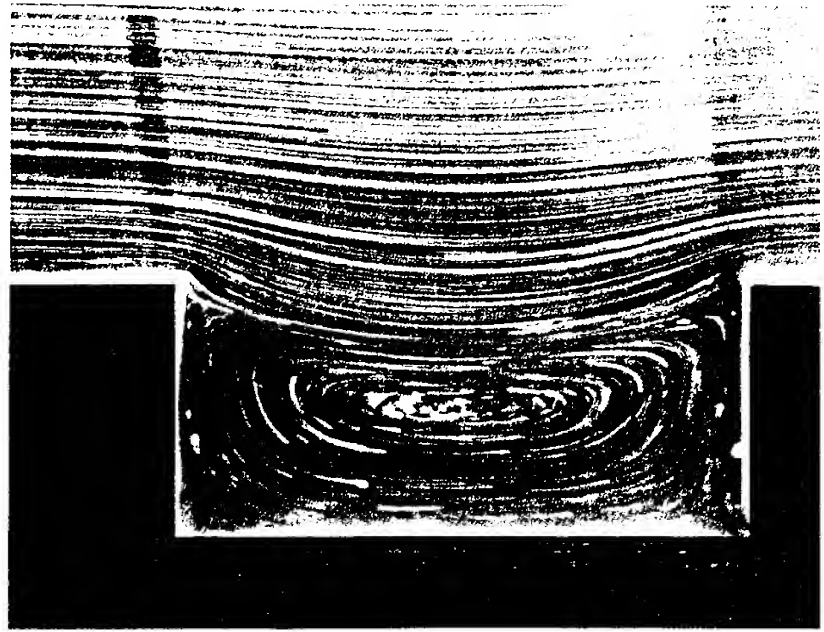


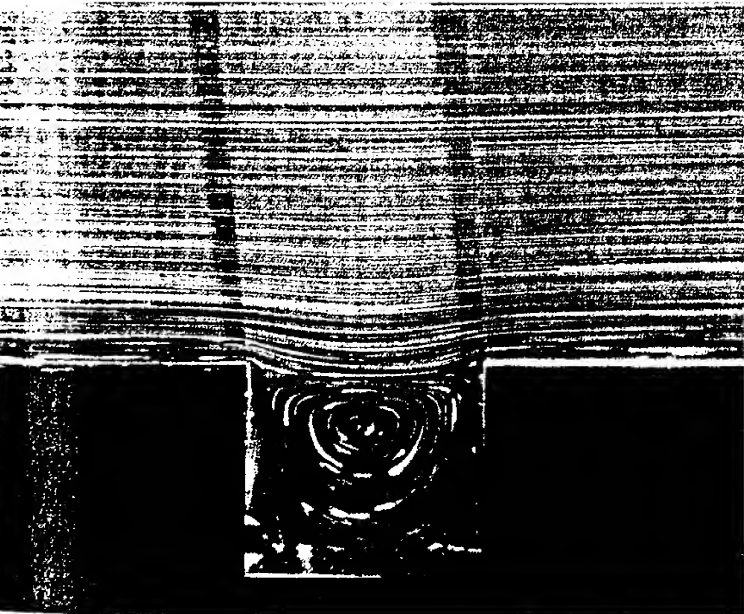
Attachment #3



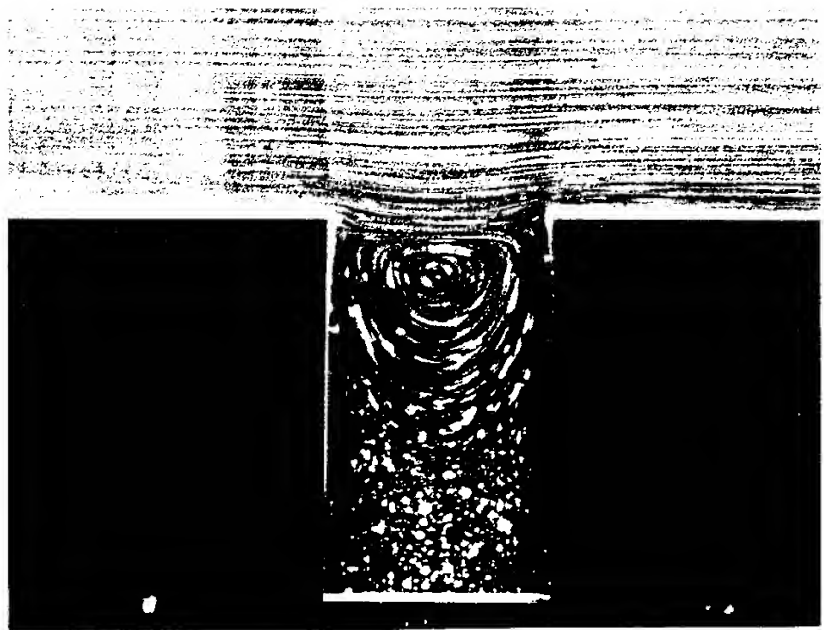
$b/h=3$



$b/h=2$



$b/h=1$



$b/h=0.5$

14. Creeping flow over a rectangular cavity. Streamlines are shown by aluminum dust in glycerine. The Reynolds number is 0.01 based on cavity height. As the breadth of the cavity is reduced, a secondary eddy grows

beneath the primary one. If the ratio of breadth to height tended to zero, an unlimited sequence of eddies would form, as in the wedge of figure 10, each weaker than its predecessor by a factor of 365. Taneda 1979